

**A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF NOUN IN
*THE BILINGUAL WOW COMICS – THE LITTLE PRINCE***



Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

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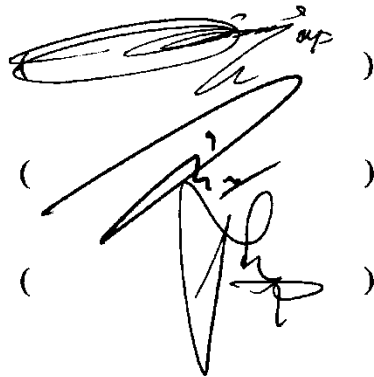
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A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF NOUN IN THE BILINGUAL WOW COMICS – THE LITTLE PRINCE

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa pergeseran nomina yang terjadi pada komik “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” berdasarkan teori pergeseran Catford. Penelitian ini berupa deskriptif – kualitatif dengan “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” sebagai objek penelitian. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah percakapan yang ada pada “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” baik Inggris maupun Indonesia. Ada 288 pergeseran yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini. Kesemuanya merupakan pergeseran *category shift*. *Category shift* sendiri dibagi menjadi empat sub – bagian: *structural shift*, *unit shift*, *class shift*, dan *intra – system shift*. Pada *structural shift*, ditemukan 118 or 41 % data untuk frasa nomina. Pada *unit shift* ditemukan 5 or 1.7 % data untuk nomina, 149 or 51.7 % data untuk frasa nomina, dan 4 or 1.4 % data untuk klausa nomina. Pada *class shift* ditemukan 3 or 1 % data untuk nomina. Pada *intra – system shift* ditemukan 9 or 3.1 % data untuk nomina. Berdasarkan data yang didapat, unit shift menjadi bentuk pergeseran paling dominan. Dalam penelitian ini, kualitas terjemahan dinilai dalam tiga kategori: keakuratan, keberterimaan, dan keterbacaan. Sisi keakuratan menunjukkan 279 atau 99.3% data merupakan terjemah akurat, 2 atau 0.7% data merupakan terjemah kurang akurat, dan 0 atau 0% data merupakan terjemah tidak akurat. Sisi keberterimaan menunjukkan 281 atau 100 % data merupakan terjemah akurat dan 0 atau 0% data yang termasuk terjemah kurang maupun tidak akurat. Pada sisi keterbacaan, ditemukan 280 atau 99.6% data yang merupakan terjemah dengan keterbacaan baik. 1 atau 0.4% data merupakan keterbacaan kurang dan 0 atau 0% data yang tidak terbaca.

Kata kunci: translation shift, quality, noun, bilingual

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the translation shifts of noun found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” based on Catford’s theory of shift. This is a descriptive qualitative research with “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” as the object of study. The data source of this research is conversation contained in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” both English and Indonesian. There are 288 shifts found in this research. The emerging shift is category shift. It is divided into four sub-group: structural shift, unit shift, class shift, intra – system shift. For structural shift, there are 118 or 38.44 % of noun phrase. For structural shift, there are 118 or 41 % of noun phrase. For unit shift, there are 5 or 1.7 % data of noun, 149 or 51.7 % data of noun phrase, and 4 or 1.4 % of noun clause. For class shift, there are 3 or 1 % data of noun. For intra – system shift, there are 9 or 3.1 % data of noun. Based on data, the most

dominant shift is unit shift. The translation quality in this research is divided into three categories: accuracy, acceptability, readability. Accuracy of translation shows 279 or 99.3% for the accurate translation, 2 or 0.7% for the less accurate translation, and 0 or 0% for the inaccurate translation. Acceptability of translation shows 281 or 100 % for the acceptable translation, 0 or 0% for the less acceptable translation, 0 or 0% for the unacceptable. Readability of translation shows 280 or 99.6% for the readable translation, 1 or 0.4% for the less readable translation, 0 or 0% for the unreadable translation.

Keyword: translation shift, quality, noun, bilingual

1. INTRODUCTION

Present day, foreign literary works can be easily obtained by everyone. Book, newspaper, journal, articles, and so on come in different language. However, the lack of language proficiency may hinder a person from understanding foreign literary work. One of the solutions is by translating the literary works into the targeted language.

Catford (in Barkhordar, 2006) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent material in another material (Target Language). Hatim and Mason (1990, p.30) confirmed that translation itself is regarded as an activity in which each meaningful SL text item has to be represented by an equivalent TL text item and vice versa. It means the equivalence is the key in making good translation. It is very fundamental for the translator to master both SL and TL to make an equivalent translation.

Many literary works translated from English to Indonesian and vice versa. Various genres have adapted into many languages. One of the most popular genres is children book. Numerous children books use bilingual method to ease the reader. Children may directly compare English to Indonesian if they get some difficulties in understanding the text. The absence of good translation, of course, will affect their learning. Therefore, the translation of children book must be handled with care.

The researcher chooses “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”, a comic adaptation of Saint – Exupery’s novel “Le Petit Prince”, as a data source in this research. This comic is designed to help kids in learning ESL. The comic layout uses bilingual style, which the left page of the comic written in English, and the right page in Indonesian. Using this design, it will be much easier for the reader to check both SL and TL.

In this comic, the researcher finds various shifting in the translation of noun. Some of the shifts are:

SL: By the way, does **a sheep** eat **flowers** too?

TL: *Omong – omong apakah **domba** juga makan **bunga**?*

In this sentence, the phrase **a sheep** is translated into *domba*. **A sheep** is classified as a noun phrase, with **a** as a modifier, and **sheep** as head. *Domba* is classified as a noun. The occurred shift is a noun phrase translated into noun.

The word **flowers** is translated into *bunga*. **Flowers** is classified as a plural noun, whether *bunga* is classified as a singular noun. The occurred intra – system shift is the changing of plural noun into singular noun.

As it seen, sometimes shifts occurred between SL and TL to gain the equivalent translation. Catford (in Hosseini-Maasoum, & Shahbaiki, 2013) explained shift in translation as ‘departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL’. Formal correspondence or linguistic form both in SL and TL obtain specific changes to gain equivalence.

There are two main types of shifts proposed by Catford: Level Shift and Category shift. Level shift occurs when SL is in the grammar level, and TL is in the lexis level. Category shifts divided into four types: Structure shift, which involves SL grammatical change, Class shift, which involves SL class change, Rank shift, which involves SL rank change, and Intra – System shift, which involves SL and TL internal system.

Rating the quality in translating from SL to TL, Nababan (2012 p.50) proposed categorization to rate the translation. He divided it into three:

translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy is related to the precision of translation activity, whether the changing from SL to TL contains distortion or not. Acceptability is related to the reception of the term from SL into TL, whether the diction used is proper or not. Readability is related to the understandability of translation. It is how the reader in TL feels ease to figure out the meaning.

There are some previous studies used as the comparison to this study. First is Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010) study entitled “Applying Catford’s Shift to the Farsi Translation of Psychology Text”. The second study is “An analysis of English – Indonesian translation shift in the Hannah Banana short story by Ribut Wahyudi” (Muhtalifah, 2011). The next study is Translation Shift in The Persian Translation of Tale of Two Cities (Hosseini-Maasoum, & Shahbaiki, 2013). Fourth, the study by Rezvani and Nouraey (2014) entitled “A Comparative Study of Shifts in English Translations of The Quran: A Case Study on “Yusuf” Chapter”. Next is the “Shifts in Translation of Complex Noun Phrase from English into Indonesian in Oprah” by Prawita (2014). Luong (2016) entitled “ Equivalence in the Vietnamese Translation of Shakspeare’s Romeo and Juliet”.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses qualitative research to analyze the data. The data would be classified using Catford’s category of shift and then the translation equivalence of the data will be analyzed.

The objects of the research are English nouns found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”. The data source for this research is conversations contained in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” dialogue, both English and Indonesian. The data for this research is every phrase, clause, and sentence containing noun in English and its shifting in Indonesian.

The techniques in collecting data are: Reading “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”, finding and underlying the noun, taking note and code the data, giving the questionnaire to the interviewees to get the expert judgment. The expert judgment is needed to rate the translation quality.

In analyzing data, the researcher uses some techniques: Identifying the translation shifts occurred, differentiating the type of shifts, analyzing the most occurred shifts, presenting the quality of the translation of noun, drawing the conclusion and suggestion. The analysis is based on Catford’s theory of translation shift and Nababan’s theory of translation quality.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Shift Types

There are 288 shifts found in this research. The shifts were divided into 3 groups: noun, noun phrase, noun clause. 18 shifts were found in noun, 267 shifts found in noun phrase, and 4 shifts found in noun clause. Further explanation will be described below:

3.1.1. Translation Shift of Noun

The writer found 17 or 5.9 % translation shifts of noun in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” noun. These 17 data were divided into three sub-categories: unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift:

3.1.1.1. Unit Shift

There were total of 5 or 1.7 % data consisting unit shift of noun. The shift occurred were:

a) Noun translated into noun phrase

There were 4 or 1.4 % data found particular to this type of shift

b) Noun translated into numerical phrase

There were 1 or 0.3 % data found particular to this type of shift

3.1.1.2. Class Shift

In this research, there were total of 3 or 1 % data found according to this shift. There were:

a) Noun translated into verb

There were 2 or 0.7 % data found particular to this type of shift.

b) Noun translated into numeric

There was 1 or 0.3 % datum found according to the condition of shift.

3.1.1.3. Intra – System Shift

There were 9 or 3.1 % data according to this shift. The shift occurred were:

a) Plural translated into singular

There were 6 or 2.1 % data found according to the condition of shift.

b) Noun translated into reduplicated noun

There was 1 or 0.3 % datum found according to the condition of shift.

c) Noun translated into noun + “-nya”

There were 2 or 0.7 % data found according to the condition of shift.

3.1.2. Translation Shift of Noun Phrase

There were 267 or 92.7 % shifts occurred to the noun phrase in “The Bilingual Wow Comic – The Little Prince”. The shift’s lists are described below:

3.1.2.1. Structural Shift

There were 118 or 41 % shifts found under structural shift. The shift is occurred when there is a grammatical change in transferring SL to TL.

3.1.2.2. Unit Shift

There were total of 149 or 51.7 % data consisting unit shift of noun phrase. The shift occurred were:

a) Noun phrase translated into noun

There were 86 or 29.9 % data found according to the condition of shift.

b) Noun phrase translated into adjective

There was 1 or 0.3 % datum found according to the condition of shift.

c) Noun phrase translated into pronoun

There were 7 or 2.4 % data found according to the condition of shift.

d) Noun phrase translated into verb

There were 5 or 1.7 % data found according to the condition of shift.

e) Noun phrase translated into adverb

There was 1 or 0.3 % datum found according to the condition of shift.

f) Noun phrase translated into noun clause

There was 1 or 0.3 % datum found according to the condition of shift.

g) Noun phrase translated into numerical phrase

There were 36 or 12.5 % of 288 data identified as a noun phrase into numerical phrase.

h) Noun Phrase translated into adverbial phrase

There were 7 or 2.4 % of 288 data identified as a noun phrase into adverbial phrase.

i) Noun phrase translated into verb phrase

There were 4 or 1.4 % of 288 data identified as a noun phrase into verb phrase.

j) Noun phrase translated into demonstrational phrase

There was 1 or 0.3 % of 288 data identified as a noun phrase into demonstrational phrase.

3.1.3. Translation Shift on Noun Clause

There were 4 or 1.4 % shifts occurred to the noun clause in “The Bilingual Wow Comic – The Little Prince”. The shift is only changing from noun clause into noun phrase.

From the data analysis of shift types, it is shown that the shifts was divided into four: structural shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra – system shift.

For structural shift, there are 118 or 38.44 % of noun phrase. For unit shift, there are 5 or 1.63 % data of noun, 101 or 32.90% data of noun phrase, and 4 or 1.30 % of noun clause. For class shift, there are 3 or 0.98% data of noun and 49 or 15.96 % data of noun phrase. For intra – system shift, there are 9 or 2.93 % data of noun, and 18 or 5.86 % data of noun phrase.

It can be concluded that the most dominant shift is structural shift of noun phrase with 118 or 38.44 % data. Second is unit shift in noun phrase with 101 or 32.90% data. Third is class shift of noun phrase with 49 or 15.96 % data.

3.2. Translation Quality

Next, based on the data, the researcher divided translation quality in three categories: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each section will be described more below:

3.2.1. Translation Accuracy

According to Nababan (2012, p.50) accurate translation occurs if the SL is translated precisely into TL. Less accurate if SL is translated into TL with some distortion in the meaning. Inaccurate if the SL mistranslated into TL. The Accuracy data are:

a) Accurate Translation

There were 279 or 99.3% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality, categorized as an accurate translation.

b) Less Accurate Translation

There were 2 or 0.7% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as a less accurate translation.

c) Inaccurate Translation

here was 0 of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as an inaccurate translation.

3.2.2. Translation Acceptability

According to Nababan (2012, p.50), acceptable translation occurs if the SL is translated naturally into TL in grammar and terms. Less acceptable if the SL is translated into TL with some technical problem in grammar. Inacceptable if there is an inappropriate usage of TL grammar and terms in translation. The data are:

a) Acceptable Translation

There were 281 or 100 % of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as an accurate translation.

b) Less Acceptable Translation

There was 0 or 0% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as less acceptable translation.

c) Inacceptable Translation

There was 0 or 0% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as inacceptable translation

3.2.3. Translation Readability

According to Nababan (2012, p.50) readable translation occurs if the translation is easy too understood. Less readable if the translation is understood with minor problem. Unreadable if the translation is not understood at all. The data are:

a) Readable Translation

There were 280 or 99.6 of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as an accurate translation.

b) Less Readable Translation

There was 1 or 0.4% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as an accurate translation.

c) Unreadable Translation

There was 0 or 0% of 281 data analyzed for translation quality categorized as an unreadable translation.

3.3. Discussion

In this section, the researcher will discuss the findings with theories used in the research. The discussion will be divided into three parts:

3.3.1. Shift Types

Catford (1965 p.73) defined translation shift as 'departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL'. There are 288 shifts found in "The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince".

He also divided shift into two: level shift and category shift. Category shift is divided into : structural shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The emerging shift in this research is only category shift. However, it still strengthen Catford's translation shift theory.

3.3.2. Translation Quality

Nababan (2012 p.50) divided translation quality into three perimeter: translation accuracy, translation acceptability, and translation readability. Compared to the assesment by raters, it can be concluded that the Nababan's translation quality is relevant with the result.

3.3.3. Previous Study

Compared to the previous studies, this research got some relevancies. Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010), also Hosseini-

Maasoum and Shahbaiki (2013) studies showed the emergence of category shift in the text translation.

Whereas the researcher also found contradictory result in the previous research. Those previous studies are Muhtalifah (2011) which differed in categorizing shift, Rezvani and Nouraey (2014) which found only two of four category shift, Prawita (2014) which found level and category shift in more comprehensive way, and Luong (2016) which differed in categorizing translation accuracy using objectivity and subjectivity.

4. CONCLUSION

There are some conclusion can be drawn from the findings and discussion. First, the occurred shifts in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” noun are structural shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift. Structural shift occurred only in noun phrase. Unit shift occurred in noun, noun phrase, and noun clause. Class shift occurred in noun and noun phrase. Intra – system shift occurred in noun and noun phrase.

Total of shifts are 288 data. The most dominant shift is unit shift of noun phrase with 149 or 51.7 % data. Second is structural shift in noun phrase with 118 or 41 % data. Third is intra – system shift of noun phrase with 9 or 3.1 % data.

Translation quality is divided into three instruments: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Total of the analyzed data is 281. There are 279 or 99.3% data of accurate translation and 2 or 0.7% of less accurate translation. 281 or 100% data are categorized as acceptable translation. For the readability, 280 or 99.6% data is considered readable and 1 or 0.4% data is less readable.

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